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The New Star of Texas.

We cheerfully provide a lot of space for the fulmination of the Hon. DUDLEY G. WOOTEN of Texas against the New York merchants and capitalists who have been visiting his State at the invitation of Governor SAYERS. The letter is long, but the Hon. DUDLEY was full to overflowing.

Mr. Wooten is the author of the Texas Anti-Trust law. He spoke at the celebrated Trust Conference at Chicago two years ago, and he will lead the delegation from his State to the National Conference on Taxation which is to be held in Buffalo later in the present month. We hereby match him to talk against Niagara Falls | poses, and she will have equal freedom in from May 23 to June 23, inclusive, if the Falls are willing.

This stirring manifesto by the inflexible, unterrified, inextinguishable DUDLEY WOOTEN shows that not all of the 267,243 Bryanite Democrats who stood firm last general prosperity. No matter what has become of Roger Q. Mills of Cor- Palma in New York. sicana, no matter how far the mighty Hood has fallen, the Hon, DUDLEY G. WOOTEN remains steadfast; and in view of the otherwise pleasant circumstances attending the recent excursion of the New Yorkers through the Lone Star State his protracted cry of defiance and protest will have for them a peculiar psychologic interest.

We understand that Mr. Wooten could be prevailed upon to become the neversurrender candidate for some public office within the gift of his fellow citizens; say that of Representative in the Fifty-eighth ment underrate it. In refinement, in Congress from the Dallas district, or even that of Governor of Texas.

A "Bear" Panic.

The "bull " movement in stocks which set in shortly before the last election has called forth no end of philosophizing in newspapers, clubs, exchanges and counting houses throughout this country, and many prognostications of an evil end for it have poured in from abroad, more especially from Germany. The direction from which the storm came, when it descended at last, was a quarter toward which none of the financial wiseacres had looked for a threatening cloud. The prophets of evil expected only that

the "bull market would topple over any panic came it was a "bear" panic, the maddest which can come to pass. When a man buys stocks under a "bull" impulse his possible losses on them are determinable, of course; he cannot at most lose more than he paid for them. When he sells stock "short" as a "bear" his possible loss is incalculable.

Northern Pacific was run up against the bears" on Thursday to \$1,000 a share, have been as easy for the holders of the sole supply to put up the price to \$5,000 a share, so that a short seller of 1,000 shares at \$100, for instance, would have been compelled to pay \$5,000,000 for them, in order to fulfil his contract to deliver. That was the appalling prospect the

bears in Northern Pacific faced when they discovered that there was a "corner" in the stock; and as the "short" interest had become large because of its rapid advance the "bears," naturally enough, were seized with wild panic and from them the alarm extended to the whole market. so that stocks were pressed for sale at any price obtainable, and "bulls," therefore, were carried down with the others.

The "short" selling, moreover, was encouraged and participated in by certain persons who thus conspired against interests they were honorably committed Limerick and many other towns in Ireland to serve. That such treachery entered in was not due to any public illusion as to the increased value of securities, but to the knavishness of those who sought to profit by it at the sacrifice of associates and interests trusting in their honesty. The cause of the panio, in fine, was simple villainy.

the "pyramiding " of which we have heard | Commons could expect any Government so much, the " wild rush of over-confident | to allow an act of such gross indecency to 'bull' speculation," which caused the be committed with impunity. Some of trouble, but the pessimistic judgment the London papers, while denouncing the which had concluded that Northern Pacific scandalous attack upon the King, think had reached an elevation at which it could that the seizure was illegal, and this raises not be sustained.

That is how the panic came about: but it is not likely to be repeated during a long vising or intending the death or bodily time to come, with the "bears " bringing harm of the person of the sovereign was it on. They have learned a bitter lesson, treason at common law, and by a perpetual and until it is forgotten they will leave to statute passed in the fifty-seventh year of the the other side a monopoly of precipitating | reign of Gronge the Third the same offence panic by over-buying at dizzy prices. is made high treason, punishable with The elimination of the "short" interest, death. And it is sedition or seditions liber however, will withdraw from the market to speak or publish of the King any words the steadying influence exerted by its de- which would be libelious per se, if printed relates under sensational headlines the mand for stocks when breaks appear, so that and published of any other public charthe dangers of rampant "bull" specula- acter; and any words are seditions which tion will be increased for the time being.

The Report to the Cuban Convention. or bad motives.

the report of the committee of the Constitu- but it is also, at common law, a high mislonger be perplexed by the misstatements to imprisonment for any length of time, or made by Havana correspondents of anti- both, in the discretion of the Trial Judge. of the so-called Platt amendment.

will advise. The Convention has no alter- as a defence that the words are true. Convention dominated by Conservatives, FIELD and Lord Chancellor THURLOW importance to the island, annexation was a libel or not was for the Judge. On

might be preferred to independence. It the other hand, Lord CAMDEN and Mr. is true that one hears now and then the ERSKINE maintained that the jury had the assertion that the sugar and tobacco in- right to decide the law and to determine posed to the admission of Cuba into the or not. To settle this question the cele-Union, and that, even if a request for an- | brated Fox Libel Act was passed in 1792. nexation were to come from the island, This act declared and enacted that the it would be refused. Those who say this forget that our sugar and tobacco interests | guilty or not guilty on the whole matter were more powerful in Congress before the | and should not be required to find the de-Civil War than they are now, and that, fendant guilty merely on proof of the publinevertheless, successive Administrations spared no effort to effect the annexation tution, in criminal libel, the jury have the of Cuba. So incalculable is the strategic | right to determine the law and the fact. value of the island for the safeguarding of a trans-isthmian canal and for the maina considerable extent, the strategic useful- published by the defendant, whether the ness of Cuba might be turned to account under the provisions of the Platt amendment with reference to naval stations. As regards the natural desire of the offi-

cers and enlisted men who took part in the recent insurrection to receive adequate payment for their services, and as regards the equally rightful wish of the holders of bonds issued by Senor PALMA to be paid, there is really no difference between the assumption of independence in pursuance of the Platt amendment and the annexation of the island to the United States. As a State in the Union, Cuba would be at liberty to borrow money for such purthe premises under an independent government constructed in pursuance of the conditions formulated by the American Congress. Surely the laborer is worthy of his hire, and nobody in the United States would have the men who gave their blood year for the repression of corporate ac- or their money to the cause of Cuban tivity according to modern methods have independence defrauded of their just dues. now taken to organizing trusts, or boring | Upon this point the delegates of the Cuban for oil, or accumulating the sinful proceeds | Convention were undoubtedly enlightened. not only in Washington, but also by Senor

> We may here properly add a word with reference to annexation, not in advocacy of it, but in reference to certain misrepresentations of Cuba on the part of those opposed to it. The excess of white over the colored element of the population in Cuba is far greater than it is in South Carolina or Mississippi, and considerably exceeds the excess in Louisiana. As regards the civilization of Cuba, no man who has visited Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe or Santiago will for a moliterary and artistic attainments, the her political economists. It is now some years since we devoted a great many columns of this paper to reviews of the most remarkable History of Slavery ever published: we refer to the monumental work of Senor Saco, a distinguished Cuban. If British North America can absorb the French-speaking province of Lower Canada, we should find it easy to accommodate the highly civilized State of Cuba.

The Seditious Libel on King Edward.

Irish People, owned by William O'Brien, ago destroyed Cervera's fleet and pulled the sudden and forced change in the currency, published, a few days ago, a vicious attack | the cornerstone from out the foundation | a change to which conditions in the island day of its own weight. Actually when upon King EDWARD the Seventh, which of Spain's power of war making, he was reads as follows: * Down upon his knees before an old and bald-

headed roue: lover of every woman of fair features | his country. Sampson is still alive. who has appeared in English society for forty years. including titled dames and as yet untitled actresses; the English gentleman perjurer of a historic divorce case; the polluted hero of one of the most malodorous as superstitious idolaters, knelt the English-born Cardinal Prince of the Church, with a document that might have been presented to a LEGREE in a Southern plantation fifty years ago, but not by an Uncle Tom, poor but contented, of HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S contain an interview with Rear Admiral great story, who would have seen his black skin stripped off inch by inch rather than put his mark to a document like that signed and presented by Car-

dinal VAUGHAN and the Duke of NORFOLK. " As to his solemn oath, we do not believe he attached the slightest solemnity to the performance. But the fact remains, this old and worn out descendant of a race of scoundrels and practical professors of hideous immorality asseverated that most of the sacred doctrines of the Catholic faith were idolatrous and superstitious. He has not yet recanted. He has not said a word to indicate he did not thoroughly approve of the terms of the oath framed in the days of Treus OATES

The oath of a perjurer is no less vile than that of the reigning King; but on bended knees the Prince of the Church knelt before this unutterably abominable person."

On Friday morning the police of Cork, seized all the copies of the newspaper containing the libel which they could find, and in the House of Commons on the same evening JOHN DILLON, the Nationalist. complained of the seizure of the newspaper, and claimed that any scizure should have been made through the courts. Mr. BALFOUR, the Government leader, asserted It was, then, not the optimistic view, in answer that no man in the House of

an interesting question of law. To publish any printing or writing ad-

According to our telegrams from Cuba | This offence is not only a misdemeanor, tional Convention has had the effect which prision or contempt, and the guilty person we expected. The Convention will no may be fined in any amount, or sentenced

Administration newspapers, and it will The former punishments of banishment probably proceed to accept the conditions and the pillory to which the offender could be sentenced, have been aboushed by The truth, of course, is that, if the Con- statute in Great Britain. But as between vention desires the inauguration of an in- words defamatory of the King, or of any dependent government in Cuba during other public character, there is this rethe present summer, it has no alternative | markable distinction, that when the King but to adopt the course which its committee is personally defamed, it cannot be pleaded

native, because it is mainly composed of | In the eighteenth century, many of the Radicals, who care less for economical great libel cases in England were criminal than for political considerations, and prosecutions for seditious libel, and a great who, perhaps, are yet unaware of what controversy arose as to the function of the annexation would really mean. Were the jury in cases of criminal libel. Lord Manswho recognize that the free admission of asserted that the only question for the Cuban sugar and tobacco to the markets jury to decide was the fact of publication, of the United States would be of superlative and that the question whether the paper

erests of the United States would be op- whether the published matter was a libel jury might bring in a general verdict of cation. And in this State by our Consti-

If the British Government shall, therefore, determine to prosecute O'BRIEN for tenance of the Monroe Doctrine, that no this bitter attack on the private life of protest on the part of American sugar and i King Edward, the whole question of guilty tobacco interests could be safely heeded. or not guilty will be left to the jury, who We do not mean to deny, however, that, to | will determine whether the matter was words were libellous or not, and whether the defendant published them with a criminal design. The jury can bring in a general verdict of guilty or not guilty. We do not believe, however, that any Trial Judge in Great Britain or Ireland would allow evidence to be given in justification of this clearly malicious libel upon the personal life and character of the sovereign.

As to the seizure of the copies of the newspapers, even in this country the copies of a newspaper containing a criminal libel can be seized by order of a magistrate, and, we believe, moreover, that even without such a warrant the police could seize such papers on the theory that by their circulation a crime would be committed.

Whether this somewhat arbitrary seizure of all copies of this Irish newspaper is strictly legal or not, there would seem to be no remedy against the Government for this act, which is in its nature executive, and not judicial.

Public sympathy, certainly, will not be extended to the publisher of so foul and wanton an attack, constituting, as it does, a violation of all public decency

The Philip Tree in Newport.

Two bits of news in yesterday's paper were freighted with sad and bitter recollections. At the Naval Training Station at Newport on Friday, it being Arbor Day, a tree was planted and dedicated to the memory of John W. Philip, the Captain of the Texas at Santiago. The words of Chaplain Cassard concerning PHILIP are in no wise overwrought:

* This year we honor ourselves in making our tree a memorial to that brave, faithful, kindly and victorious naval officer, Rear Admiral JOHN W. PHILIP. Devoted in his loyalty, of courage undaunted, his Cubans thoroughly deserve respect. Cuba abilities commanded the respect of all who knew him, has her poets, her novelists, her historians, A Christian without reproach, Admiral PHILIP may land the bicycle is looked on as well-nigh indeed be held before the aspiring sailor as a model naval officer."

PHILIP was of that peculiar geniality and simplicity that often veil somewhat the full strength of a stalwart spirit. Probably no member of the noble fraternity to believed in, but there are other brave men and high characters in the Navy. We have no desire for comparison. The pathetic element in this, as in any future revival of Phillip's fame was the fact that. although he had been one of that memorthe one man to die without receiving a word either of honor or of gratitude from

The Executive and the Navy Department had done what was in their power to | ing, of the alleviation which is at the com obtain for PHILIP, as for his brother officers, scenes in ZoLA's rotten novel, 'Nana,' the centre of the reward due his gallant services; but the a score of the most disgraceful scandals of the most partisans of Rear Admiral SCHLEY, turning duction of American capital in the shape of contemptible type-down in front of this English | every political and social screw that in their King, whose latest public performance was to sug- malice they could get at, defeated the Administration's programme and Philip died unpromoted. Regarding the other piece of news we

referred to, the despatches from London SCHLEY. In one of them he was thus quoted:

"I have nothing to say regarding the Vice-Admir-

that SCHLEY has taken no part in the dis- not less; cussion of the affair involving himself and Rear Admiral Sampson. Statements that SCHLEY had persistently refrained from the Race of Life." By the Rev. Dr. STINSON. entering in any way into this affair have been common among his newspaper partisans, but, as a matter of fact, the opposite

Technically Schler has kept his " mouth shut," but the moment when, in his fudgment, it was absolutely necessary BRUCH SMITH.

The Slaughter of Birds, Cruelty to Animals, the wormed out a letter from Lieutenant- Heartlessness of Sport, &c. By the Rev. Dr. M. C. Commander Hoboson, which, although Hongson directly and simultaneously notifled him that, taken apart from the rest it did not mean what it appeared to mean, Sculer published as the whole stery, and thereby virtually lied, and the lie served in the conspiracy against Sameson.

SCHLEY talked in London of the future of the Navy. We shudder to think what it would be if the standard of honor prerailing in it was his.

In having a man like SCHLEY wear its of the Constitution. uniform among the officers of other nations tion ever visited upon it.

Advice to the Selected of Worcester.

With the naïve particularity of a first discoverer, our venerable and highly esstrike at the King's private life and conduct. The Spy's pathetic narrative is here subphisticated elsewhere:

"Worcester professional and business men who subscribed a few months ago for series of books en- often successfully, without being accused of unso titled 'Messages and Papers of the Presidents' at clability, avoided this pernicious habit: Lalways avoid \$34 per set, are wishing they did not. Their atten- a large crowd, which can be done in a good many, tion was first called to the publication by a letter, ways. When I enter a saloon and find friends in setting forth that they had been selected as possible there drinking together, I generally tell them that I owners of a valuable historical work, to contain all have to go to a certain place and only intend to stay the messages of the Presidents of the United States | for a short time, call for my drink, engage unconand other important national documents, and that cernedly in conversation, and leave after having one

"The books are printed from plates used in the

official publication of the free books, obtained by a member of Congress, who got other men to go in with him for putting the books on the market at \$34 a set. It costs about \$0 a set to print the books, so there is good profit, and the Worcester men have helped to

swell the dividends." The citizens of Worcester who are resisting payment of the balance of the \$34, and at the same time lamenting the various sums of cash, ranging from \$8 to \$15 which they paid down for the privilege of being selected, can get some satisfaction for their money by addressing their complaints directly to the Hon. WILLIAM H. MOODY, Republican Congressman for the Sixth

district of Massachusetts. Mr. Moody is primarily responsible for the continuance of the fraud on the public which the Senate attempted to stop at the recent session of Congress. He and Mr. CANNON of Illinois, Republican conferees on the part of the House on the Sundry Civil Apt opriation bill, managed at the last moment to cut out of that measure the provision which the Senate had put there to end the swindle and scandal.

We think that the Worcester victims of the notorious concern which thus gained a new lease and license can do some good by informing their distinguished fellow citizen of the result of his interference in behalf of the private dealers in a Government document. Their statements, at least, may serve to stir his conscience.

The home address of the Hon. WILLIAM H. Moody is Haverhill, Massachusetts.

The Cycle Trade.

Now and then a bicycle collides with a street car or is run down by an automobile, and the fact is reported in the newspapers; but, unless something of that nature occurs, the wheel attracts scarcely more attention

than the buggy. Why is that the case? The notion prevails in some quarters that wheels are not so numerous as they were a few years ago. This impression, however, is not sustained by facts. More wheels are in use now than at any time in the past. As a pastime, wheeling has probably de-

clined. It has lost much of its froth, that is, the element that rushes into any new sport because it's fashionable, which some years ago, for instance, filled the town with roller skating rinks. The dudes and the mashers and, as a Brooklyn police captain once called them, the "wild-eyed idiots," who seorch on parade to the peril or discomfort of everybody else on the highway, have lost their zeal. Present-day wheelmen are out for their health, but the majority of them are out for business. Throughout the length and breadth of the indispensable as a means of locomotion.

dition of affairs in Porto Rico from the experience of a careful observer will be found in another column. Mr. LIMBURGER found which he belonged was more loved and the people of Porto Rico to be loyal and ready to support the Government. What dissatisfaction with the taxes there exists is not ascribed to the change of Government but to the fact that the new taxes are not familiar to the population and are distributed differently from the taxes it was previously accustomed to. The greatest hardship upon A weekly newspaper of Dublin called the able group of commanders who at Santi- the inhabitants was not the hurricane but have not yet wholly adjusted themselves. The new tax on rum, in Mr. LIMBURGER'S eyes, is the greatest real grievance the Porto Ricans have now, inasmuch as the lack of a system of bonded warehouses deprives the manufacturers, while the spirit is ripenmand of the home producers of spirits. What the island needs most, however, is the introagricultural loans.

> hence the Governor's veto of it was unquesknown as " circumstances after cases."

We copied from a Chicago paper, the other day, a list of the advertised subjects upon which sermons were preached in that town | had been as one of the five authors of the alty or the policy of the Navy. Thave kept my mouth the Sunday before. It was presented to Declaration of Independence, shut and I intend to do so."

The sunday before, It was presented to Declaration of Independence, show how far the Chicago pulpit had got Livingston pergutated and contained to the sunday before. show how far the Chicago pulpi: had got We take up this utterance of SCHLEY'S away from the old "Gospel preaching." to correct the misunderstanding that might | This list of sermons to be preached to-day in arise from the impression naturally created | New York suggests that the departure here is

* The Heroism of Common Life. By the Rev.

" Elements That Help the Young Man to Win in "The Average Man." By the Rev. HENRY E

" Have Animals Souls?" By the Rev. PERCY S GRANT. Success in the Home. By the Rev. B. Q. DEN-

HAM. "The Prodigal Mother." By the Rev. ROBERT

We have to guess at Shamrock's bodily dimensions and her sail area, but since the of the Schley-Hedgson correspondence, squall that tore her topsail on Thursday we have been reasonably sure that she carries her canvas well. New boats are more apt to be tender than tough; so the challenger

starts with a great advantage. All the Herreshoff boats-we mean the three successive big ones, Vigilant, Defender and Columbia - have been tegler at first. This adds greatly to the interest with which the American public waits for the first trials

Many, looking back at the past, expect to the Navy is enduring the bitterest humilia- find her tender also, but we are free to say that the most knowing are satisfied that she will be all right.

A "Moderate" on Treating. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Entering into the discussion of "treating," I will endeavor to timable contemporary, the Worcester Spy. relate some of my so-called "dodges" I have to use in trying to drink moderately. It certainly needs reform, story of the seduction of some of the good | for it is an ever increasing evil. Why can't we do people of that town by the slock talkers. like it is done in Germany (by the better classes, at least), where every guest has his seat at a table, which may be large, and these assembled, often fast friends, or which impute to him any corrupt view joined for the information of the unso- are conversing about the usual subjects: but everybody calls for his own and pays for his own.

I will briefly state the manner in which I have, a representative of the committee on Distribution of Congress would call on them later to talk it over.

The letter was good, so far as the representative's calling is concerned. He came around on time and called on the recipients of the letters and explained to them that the work was of great value and only a limited number of them were to be printed. He had great tuck and many Worcester men subscribed for the work, paying from \$8 to \$15 down and giving notes for the balance of the \$34. The books came along all right, but they were not up to expectations. They were nothing but copies of a similar work published by the Federal Government and distributed free in limited numbers in all the Congress districts a couple of years ago.

"Some of the subscribers refused to pay for the books when they found out what they are, and the company engaged in the publication turned its claims over to a Worcester lawyer, but when he found out what the job was he refused to handle them.

"The books are printed from plates used in the NEW YORK, MAY 10. a representative of the Committee on Distribution of two or three drinks. On other occasions when coming

NEW YORK, May 10.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Was He and Not Jefferson the First Expansionist?-Livingston's Share.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the date of the St. Louis Exposition draws nearer, the rural press, loaded and primed with the fictions of the school histories, will tell a gaping public how Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe gave us Louisiana. As "Little Monroe" died a Justice of the Peace after defaming Washington for thirty years, he must have been a great man. As the teachings of Jefferson until his sixtieth year would have restricted the limits of the republic to the thirteen original States, he also must have been a far-sighted or possibly a too strict sighted man. But as one fact is worth a thousand opinions, let us calmly contemplate a few indisputable facts of history, disclosed in all great libraries

As early as 1790, thirteen years before Louisiana was purchased, Alexander Hamilton, in a letter addressed to Washington, dated Sept. 15, in commenting on the unfriendly attitude of Spain, says: "She perseverinely obstructs our sharing in the

navigation of the Mississippi, though it is a privilege essential to us and to which we consider ourselves as having an indisputable title."

Scattered traders had prior to that date found that the free use of the great river was essential to their interests, but Hamilton was the first statesman to affirm that that navigation was essential to the nation and that our title to it was "indisputable." In the same letter, with amazing foresight, he passes beyond the consideration of the river to the larger question of the territory surrounding it and by plain implication declares in favor of our own possession of it:

An increase of the means of annoying us in the same hands is a certain ill consequence of the acquisition of the Floridas and Louisiana by the Brit-ish. . . . Additional danger of the dismemberment of the western country is another ill consequence to be apprehended from that acquisition. And again with still plainer directness

he outlines the true policy of the future in these wise words: When we are able to make good our pretensions, we ought not to leave in the possession of any foreign

power the territories at the mouth of the Mississippi, which are to be regarded as the key to it. The somewhat surprising historic fact may be here noted that during not only the month but the week in which the successful negotiations for the acquisition of Louisiana were going on in Paris, President Jefferson

proposed for discussion in his Cabinet the eding of Louisiana to England as a means of promoting an alliance with Great Britain n a war against France! In the light of subsequent events the wisdom of this is not apparent unless to a blind-bat worshipper of St. Thomas. Four years before the negotiation of the

louisiana treaty began, Hamilton, in a letter addressed to Harrison Gray Otis, dated New York, Jan 26, 1799, declares: "I have Intelligence Department were taken out long been in the habit of considering the acquisition of those countries |Louisiana and Floridal as essential to the permanence of the Union." After much more of the same general trend in this letter, and in one to Secretary of War McHenry, dated June 27, 1790, Hamilton utters these prophetic words:

"Besides eventual security against invasion, we ught certainly to look to the possession of the Floridas and Louisiana, and we ought to squint at South America.

So it seems from the last lines quoted that Hamilton was not only the first expansionist, but the first to hint toward non-contigous and non-continental acquisitions. It has been known that this first of American statesmen was the one that Washington that he was the Father of the Constitution as shown by George Ticknor Curtis, and the founder of our finances and public credit; the organizer of our existing army and navy in 1798; the founder of West Point and of much else that is best in our institutions But only in this later day have we learned that he was the foundation builder of the Greater Republic; the aspiring soul that inspired the love for a firmer Union and a wider Fatherland.

Robert R. Livingston did the practical part of the largest thing done in the whole The Employers' Liability bill was wrong, He had been offered and had declined the post of Secretary of the Navy while the contionably right. The veto of the North River test was pending between Burr and Jeffer-Bridge bill belongs, we imagine, in the class son, the object in view being to add strength to the latter. He had rendered conspicuous service as Foreign Secretary under the Government of the Confederation and as Chancellor of New York. But his greatest service

> Livingston negotiated and concluded in the month of April, 1803, a treaty which gave us half our contiguous territory, and all this without one line of instructions to that effect from this side of the ocean. Only enough of the voluminous correspondence will be quoted to prove this significant proposition.

> The vexed question of the use of the Missisippi as an outlet for the Western products was first settled by Thomas Pinckney by a treaty made at Madrid in 1795 Matters moved along fairly well until 1801, when the Spanish local authorities at New Orleans began to interfere with his navigation. From early in 1801 to the end of April, 1803, the burden and purpose of Secretary Madison's instructions were to secure an entrepot at or near New Orleans with alternate claims and concessions of territory near the mouth of the Gulf rivers and in West Florida. Deprecating and expressing trembling alarm over the rumored and actual transfer of Louisiana to France absorbs the time and attention of the home Government during

the two years preceding the treaty. On May 1, 1802, Madison writes to Rufus King, Minister to England: "We are fully aware of the tendency of the reported cession of Louisiana to plant in our neighborhood troubles of different kinds and to prepare the way for very serious events. It has according been a primary object with the President to obviate such an event." May 11 Madison instructs Charles Pinckney, Minister to Spain: "I am charged by the President now to add that you may not only receive and transmit a proposition of guaranty of her territory beyond the Mississippi as a condition of her ceding to the United States. the territory, including New Orleans on this side, but in case it be necessary may make the proposition yourself in the form required by our Constitution." Oct. 10, 1802, Jefferson writes Livingston; "We stand completely corrected of the error that either the Government or the nation of France has any remains of friendship for us." And as late as April 18, 1803 - the very crisis of the great treaty-Madison writes Livingston and Monroe "The advantages to be derived from the obperation of Great Britain in a war of the United States at this period against France and her allies are too obvious and too important to be renounced."

While Jefferson and Madison are thus foundering about in darkness, willing to concede the Floridas and everything, exopt places of deposit, and actually ready o make war on the great Napoleon who is willing to bestow on us half a continent for an inconsiderable sum, the labors of the clear-headed Livingston are not only untiring, but enormous. He complains of his best efforts being rendered fruitless by instructions. He asks that definite sums of money be named as a solid basis for negotia tion. He finds himself discredited by his own Government, which sends Monroe with a commission implying superior rank to himself. He finds the Virginia politician too recent an arrival in a new field to inspire confidence, and whose former friends in France were detested by those now in power. When Livingston discovers that Louisiana has been ceded by Spain to France, his exertions are redoubled. He writes to and visits Marbois, Talleyrand and Jerome Bonaparto. He gets the brother of the First Consul to

read and take a personal interest in his umerous state papers

Fearing the trickery of Talleyrand, he addresses Bonaparte in person and causes him to read long and elaborate arguments to prove that Louisiana would be the Achilles heel of France. He enlarged on the unprofitableness of all colonies. San Domingo was then the horrible object lessons which clinched all of Livingston's logic.

Livingston declares that he believed the First Consul yielded and assented to the treaty because he had extracted from him a promise that the debts due the United States for the destruction of their commerce should be paid. The motives doubtless were many and mixed. A war with England was on. Bonaparte knew that a British fleet could capture and would capture his new possessions before a month would expire. He had better get something than nothing for them; besides, he wanted ready money to invade England, to equip his soldiers with arms, &c. It is odd that the improved arms bought from the proceeds of the sale of Louislana gave Napoleon his greatest victory The treaty was rushed by Bonaparte, Liv-

at Austerlitz. ingston and Marbols. Talleyrand told Livingston that he was the most importunate negotiator he had ever met. The great treaty was virtually the work of seven days. Monroe's assent to the amount paid after he arrived made it more acceptable to his patron. Jefferson. The latter gave his approval with reluctance. He declared that to approve "would make waste paper of the Constitution." But finding that everybody of his party was in favor of the treaty, he threw overboard the teachings of a lifetime, reversed himself and ratifled. Hamilton, of course, was earnest and active in urging ratification by the Senate.

He and Livingston were the first statesmen to grasp the grandeur of the empire which their own indomitable genius had opened

up to mankind. Hamilton after making the fortunes of a nation had worked all night to supply his family with bread. Livingston, after concluding and signing a treaty which doubled the area of his country, consumed the hours from midnight till morn of May 1, 1803, in writing to his countrymen the authentic tidings of their own great future and amazing fortune.

The midnight oil is not burned by great men in vain. When love of country inspires noble souls to strive and toil the reward is JAMES Q. HOWARD. bountifully great. WASHINGTON, May 10.

A VISION OF WAR.

English Said to Have Planned an Attack on France for the Conquest of Madagascar.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Just before the South African war broke out the plans for a campaign that were lying in the pigeonholes of the British Army and Navy Intelligence Department were taken out and brought up to date. They related to a general attack on the French colonial possessions, but more particularly on the French settlements in West Africa and Madagascar, and at the entrapce of the Red Sea, There is a commercial-political school in England of which Mr. Joseph Chamberiain England of which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is one of the strongest exponents, which aims at repeating what took place toward the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries, when England laid hands on the French colonies in India and North America. The idea, concisely described, is, France is organizing colonies for us to take. This end has never been sufficient to pay for all governmental expenses and to leave a surplus upon the balance of the island. lost sight of even when concessions were being made to France in regard to disputed territories; and the occasion for putting at least a part of it into execution was ex-pected as an after consequence of the Boer war, which was believed at the outset to be only an afair of a few months. The naval

of the large force the British have put in the field, there is no probability that the British Government will add to its troubles by making war on a first-class European Power, or perhaps two: for there can be little doubt that an attack on France would bring Russia into the field, with the almost equal certainty that Germany, which has just entered into certain acrangements with Holland for the mutual establishment of cable communication with their respective colonies, would be neutral. neutral.

Concurrently with an attack on the French possessions mentioned, there was at the time it was first conceived a scheme for the promotion of an insurrection in Algeria and promotion of an insurrection in Algeria and in Senegambia, in which there was a question of enlisting the influence of the Sultano Turkey, and utilizing the ambitions of Italy in the event of Russia supporting France and attacking British interests in the near East and on the Indian Frontier, the idea, which at the time seemed feasible enough was, as described by an authority in the matter, to turn the Chinese on to her. How completely these carefully laid plans have been defeated by the tenacity and resistance of the Bosers is patent to all the world. The been defeated by the tenacity and resistance of the Boera is patent to all the world. The question in England is now no longer what they can take from others, but what they can keep of that which they have. The situation in which the short-sighted and hasty policy of its Colonial secretary has landed his Government admits of no wild striking out or reckloss adventure, but calls for the most careful conservation of the moral and material force still left to England after the damage to ber prestige from the results of the apparently unequal contest which she forced on the Boer republies. The probability that the end of the Boer war might see an extension of hostlitles in other directions has to a larke extent been removed by the recent interchance of courtestes between thaly and France, and the obvious solutions has to a larke extent to be removed by the recent interchance of courtestes between thaly and France, and the obvious solutions of the United aincident itself make for peace. Thanks therefore to the Boers a scheme which could mardly fail to involve more than half the world in war appears to have been improcific the build. Insider.

New YORK, May S.

New YORK, May S.

New YORK, May S.

**An Interesting Gourd Experiment.

**An Interesting Gourd Experiment.

**Prom the Louieville Courier-Journal.

The large gourds which our mothers used for stering salt, eggs, &c. are indigenous to Kentucky, and were grown by people who lived in this country long before its discovery by the whith our mothers used to Kentucky, and were grown by people who lived in this country long before its discovery by the whith our accountry long before its discovery by the whith our accountry long before its discovery by the whith our accountry long before its discovery by the whith our accountry long the form a cave in southern Kentucky. From the articles alongside of it, it was apparent that it had been there more than four long and the long of them the theory will all the world in the obvious solution. An all the long of the s

No Deportation of the Negro!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sire. The letter in your readable, capable and able paper about deportao of negroes calls up the fact that the importation of the negro in slave ships was the blackest crime the whitest race ever committed. It has been explated by seas of blood and millions of treasure. Now the negro is here, the generosity of Japheth has established Ham. Send him back to Afri at has established Ham. Send him back to Afri at What could lie do there but starve or go back to norrible savagery. The same savagery that so hideously crops out nere, how and then.

All Restain, watch and enterate him: rhake conditions as hearable as possible, but the mark of Cain will need much settleming and yet leave a snatow. NEW YORK, May 9.

JOHN R. ALLAN.

When He's Out of Quarantine. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ursal Under-

down is a resident of Oneonta, N. Y., Chestnut street, and has been having measles. Can be come in:
P. L. CARRUTH.
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., May 7.

Love Poem by Ernest Crosby, WHEN THE BOBOLINK FLIES LOW. From the Philadelphia Conservator.

When the bobolink flies low, close to the earth and near the nest of his mate— It is only then that he loves her as she would have

It is only then that he loves her as she would have him love her.

It is only then that in her he forgets all else.
But when he begins to soar, his love grows so immense that she is almost lost in it.

He pours forth his soul up there unto the heavens above and the earth beneath and all that in them is.

How long have the poets made supreme the love of man for woman and of woman for man. But the bubolink knows more than they, up there, oblivious in the sky. ERNEST CROSBY.

PORTO RICO FACTS. Progress Under the New Law-Stories of Wans

Exaggerated TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having visited Porto Rico on behalf of large corporate and financial interests during the past winter at the time of the agitation with regard to the new tariff law, it may not be entirely amiss for me to add a few words respecting the controversies that are now being somewhat extensively aired in the newspapers, My personal opinions, which alone I assume to give, are based upon observations in Porto Rico and close and pleasant relations both with members of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico and with a number of

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more influential inhabitants. That there is any considerable dissatisfaction with the present Government is, I think, opposed to the facts. On the contrary, I found that the Government not only had the respect but the cordial and active support of a large majority of the influential and important natives.

There is, of course, very widespread poverty upon the island. The total circulating medium is estimated to be \$2,000,000, for a population of 1,000,000. However, a large majority of the inhabitants have few wants and desires and do not lead a life which we should consider civilized, according to our standards. This has been the situation in Porto Rico from time immemorial, and of course, could hardly have been substantially changed during the short interval elapsing since American occupation of the island. The greatest hardship upon the inhabitants

-greater even than the terrible hurricanewas the sudden and forced change of the currency. By the provisions of the Foraker law Porto Ricans were compelled, practically at a moment's notice, to exchange all their money for American, at the ratio of one peso to sixty cents. While this may be its approximate real value, the effect of this sudden change was nevertheless most disastrous. At one stroke the fortune of all the inhabitants was to all intents and purposes reduced 40 per cent. It was confidently expected that the cost of necessaries and of commodities would fall according to the same ratio, but the result did not justify the previous predictions. Prices remained in dollars what they formerly were in pesos. One dollar did not purchase, after the change of currency, any more than a peso did formerly. Wages, however, were very generally reduced, according to the new ratio, not, of course. without much opposition. In some instances special agreements were reached by employers

amount was greatly exceeded under the Spanish r gime. The opposition to the tax law is perhaps

expenses and to leave a surplus upon the balance sheet of the island.

Most of the objections to the new tax law are undoubtedly due to the fact that the provision are entirely foreign to local ideas and to the experience of the past; for instance the tax upon real estate under the Spanish regime was based, not upon fee, but upon rental value. The new tax law will certainly be enforced in a most equitable manner by the present authorities, and I am very certain that most, if not all, of the objections thereto will die out as soon as the law has for a short time been in active operation.

To my mind the Porto Ricans have but one real and substantial grievance—that is, the tax on rum. The manufacture of rum is not for consumption, but almost entirely for export. It is one of the most important products of the island. Any substantial hinderance to this industry necessarily works. at least a part of it into execution was expected as an after consequence of the Boer war, which was believed at the outset to be only an afair of a few months. The naval preparations for a transfer of the victorious British army to Madagascar, or at least that portion of it which might be sufficient for the purpose, were complete, and every preaution had been taken to secure the communications by sea between England and South Africa against interruption by French ships of war or torpedo craft issuing from Dakar on the Senegal coast or other points.

The subjugation of the Boers and the possession of Madagascar by England are intimately connected, and in the minds of the commercial-political party at the British Colonial Office are absolutely indispensable for the retention of India and the security of British trade with the Far East on the alternative route, in the event of that by the Mediterranean and the Seaz Canal being closed or interrupted. The French Government appears to have discerned at an early stage of the South African war the advisability of being prepared for contingencies, and a coordinsity hurried on work on the fortifications of the naval station at Diego Suarez on the Borthern extremity of the island of Madagascar, besides considerably increasing the garrison. Bits so long as the Boer resistance to the British have put in the field, there is no probability that the British Government will add to its troubles by making war on a first-class European Power, or perhaps two; for there can be little doubt that an attack on France would bring Russia into the field, with the almost equal certainty that Germany, which has just entered into certain attack on France would bring Russia into the field, with the almost equal certainty that Germany, which has just entered into certain attack on France would bring Russia into the field, with the almost equal certainty that Germany, which has just entered into certain attack on France would bring Russia into the field, with the almost device of the proposes, time, inasmuch as all the large sugar and coffee producers have private warehouses

The greatest practical need for the island to-day is money for agricultural loans, and there would be no difficulty in realizing from 8 to 15 per cent, interest upon such loans upon perfect security. Prosperity in the United States has perhaps

Prosperity in the United States has perhaps somewhat disinclined capital to seek new and far distant fields for investment but unless there is a change in this respect it will undoubtedly be necessary, within the near future, for the Government to loan money, A bill to this end was introduced at the past session of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico and was defented with much difficulty.

HERBERT R. LIMBURGER.

NEW YORK, May 10.

NEW YORK, May 10.

From the Kansas City Journal WICHITA, Kan, May 8 - A local rabbit fancier to-night shipped fifty pairs of Belgian heres to Alaska upon an order received from heres to Alaska upon an order received from
the Alaska Commercial Company. The hares
are intended for food for a specimen of fox
known as the silver variety. The latter is
very valuable because of its pelt, but is becoming extinct because of a lack of nourishment of the proper kind. It is known that
the animal is partial to Belgian hares and it is
the intention of the Commercial Company to
place the hares on an Island for breeding
purposes, after which they are to become the ses, after which they are to become the

A Sad Request-Advice Sought for the Care of Motherless Children.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE The various aubtects that are discussed daily in your paper prompt me to ask the advice of your readers as to the course to pursue for one who has just lost a devoted wife and a loving mother, leaving five children, the oldest a girl of eleven and the youngest a month old. Being anxious to keep a home for them, with an income of about \$20 weekly. I am unable to determine which way to proceed, hence my appeal to your readers

NEW YORK, May 11.

food of the fox

Governor Tilden's Greatest Man. Dr. George J. Miller in the Ulica Observer Governor Tilden was asked his estimate of several public men, beginning with Daniel Webster. "Mr. Webster was a rhetorician," was the reply. "Whom do you estimate as the greatest man of your

"Martin Van Buren," was the snewer.

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